

right, and declares that the General-in-Chief of the army of Paris presumes the title to confidence which the National Assembly has placed in him, in the sitting of the 3d instance, and passes to the order of the day."

Whether the Assembly will adopt this is doubtful. At the last session, the Assembly was divided fairly for such a result, and even Lamartine had come out as the defender of the Ministry and Louis Napoleon. Changarnier, from being a few days since, the most popular man in France, has become like any other member of the Assembly, and is fast sinking into oblivion. It is probable that the storm, which has lasted only a few days, has already spent its force, and will be succeeded by a calm—indeed, the last sitting of the Assembly was peaceful, and General Changarnier was warmly received in his seat in the Chamber. The Republicans say to the Legation in Orleans, "If you wish to see the President successfully, and with our help, impeach him for the passage of the Electoral Law, which was unconstitutional." They will not do this, for they are quite as far from Democracy as Louis Napoleon. The Schleswig-Holstein war is closed. The Sudtholsteiners have voted to submit to the Austrian and Prussian Commissioners. The Schleswig-Holstein conference does not appear to be making much headway of late.

A meeting of the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, is to take place at Dresden. The rights of the people will fare badly at their hands, without doubt.

It is reported from Aleppo, that the distinguished Hungarian General, Bem, is dead. Our Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Lawrence, and Lady, and Col. T. B. Lawrence, were last week at "the Grange," Lord Ashburton's country seat.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

Our edition of No. 1, Vol. 5, (whole No. 200) is entirely exhausted. Those of our friends who do not like the Era and have the number on hand, will confer a favor by sending them to this office.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on hand several communications in prose and poetry, for which we shall find room after the close of the session.

MR. JULIAN'S SPEECH.—Mr. Julian's speech, commenced this week, will be finished next. It is a thorough Land Reform speech, and will be read with interest.

THE DIFFERENCE—MORE AGITATION.

One of the first petitions presented for the repeal of the Fugitive Law, was introduced by Mr. Cooper, Senator from Pennsylvania. He took care to disclaim sympathy with the object of the petitioners, but thought they should be treated with respect. His motion to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee passed without dissent. A few days afterwards, Mr. Hale presented a similar petition, and, avowing his sympathy with the prayer, moved the same reference; but there is one for Slaveholders and their allies, and another for Free Soil men. Mr. Whitcomb moved to lay the petition on the table, and to the table it went. On the same day, a petition in favor of colonizing free blacks, thereby removing one source of peril to the institution of slavery, after a speech from Henry Clay, its presenter, was respectfully referred to one of the standing committees, but every day since then, anti-slavery petitions, no matter what the form, have been numerously laid upon the table.

Then followed a resolution, submitted by Mr. Mason of Virginia, proposing certain instructions, preliminary to a recognition of the insolent claim of the Spanish slave traders of the Amistad, for the value of the negroes whom the Supreme Court of the United States ordered to be discharged, on the ground ascertained beyond all doubt that they had been fraudulently imported into Cuba, in gross violation of the laws of the United States. Repeatedly has the House of Representatives, by overwhelming majorities, pronounced the claim utterly invalid; but the Spanish Government, with a tender solicitude for the interests of slave-trading pirates, still presses the claim upon our Government, and the Slave Power sustains it. Mr. Mason, who has signified himself as the author of the slave-catching act, against the advocate of the Spanish slave traders against his own country, attaching more consideration to their claims than to the decision of the Supreme Court, inclined as that tribunal is to favor the pretensions of slavery. The Senate would have been consulted by its own dignity by laying the resolution on the table, but it always vouchsafes a respectful hearing to any proposition, no matter how monstrous, provided it emanates from the Slave Party. The resolution was passed—Baldwin, Chase, Hale, Hamlin, Upham, and Walker, the only Senators voting against it. Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, who never cast a wrong vote on the slavery question, before his late reelection to the Senate for six years, voted for the resolution. Frequent elections for Senators would do much towards enabling them to resist the Devil.

The latest instance of Senatorial respect for slavery pretensions occurred in the Senate, February 6: "Mr. Aitchison presented the memorial of Margaret Ford, a resident of Platt County, Missouri, asking indemnity for a slave that absconded while in the employ of the quartermaster of the United States army at Fort Leavenworth, which he asked to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary."

"Mr. Hale. I would suggest whether it is not better to be laid upon the table. I am beginning to grow excited. I move to lay upon the table."

"The motion was not agreed to."

"Mr. Dayton. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Claims."

"Mr. Aitchison. I see no reason why it should go to the Committee on Claims. It presents a question of law and that is the only ground upon which it is proper to refer it. It is simply a question whether there was any negligence on the part of the quartermaster and the others officers at Fort Leavenworth, by reason of which the negro ran off, and whether there was neglect in giving him information of his escape, so that he might be recovered. If this were the state of the case, and it was a transaction between individuals, I presume there would be no objection about it, for she would have a right to recover in any court in the United States. The question is this, whether such a state of facts is sufficient to make the United States responsible, and I prefer that it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary."

"The question was put, but it was found that there was no quorum voting."

"After a few words from Mr. Butler, Mr. Aitchison withdrew his motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was referred to the Committee on Claims."

"Mr. Hale. I present a petition, signed by some eight or nine hundred inhabitants of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, legal voters, and others, asking the immediate repeal of the law for the surrender of fugitive slaves, which I move to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary."

"I have no disposition to provoke discussion upon it, except simply to elicit the reasons why petitions from one side on this subject are received, and all those from the other side are rejected."

"Mr. Clay. I move that it be laid on the table."

"The motion was agreed to, and the memorial was laid on the table."

These petitions pray against a law which they hold to be scandalous, oppressive, and atrocious; but their prayer is contemptuously rejected.

Let us see what special claim this memorial from Missouri has upon the respect of the Sen-

ate. An officer of the United States, on his own responsibility, hires a slave, who subsequently absconds. The owner charges carelessness upon the officer, and demands the price of the slave from the United States. A decent claim, is it not? Is the Government to be held responsible for all the runaways from the service of all its employees? Suppose that it is owing to the carelessness of the officer, why does he not bring the case before some judicial tribunal? If no capable carelessness could be proved, he could of course recover no damages; and then, with what decency could he set up a claim against the Government? If culpable carelessness could be proved, we suppose he could recover damages. But on what ground could he then demand anything from the United States?

The truth is, so utterly groundless is the claim, under whatever aspect it is viewed, that it can be regarded as nothing else than a part of a series of measures designed by the Slave Power to establish the Law of Slavery through the United States by Congressional enactment.

CENSUS OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

The Richmond Times gives the following recapitulation of the aggregate population of the State of Virginia, at the periods of 1840 and 1850, arranged according to the two geographical divisions of the State:

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Whites	369,398	404,371	34,973
Free colored	42,393	45,556	3,163
Slaves	335,251	412,738	77,487
Total	806,942	862,665	55,723

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Whites	371,560	404,763	33,203
Free colored	7,548	7,801	253
Slaves	33,737	63,234	29,497
Total	432,845	565,798	132,953

Grand total, 1,239,787, 1,428,463, 189,676. If the representative federal number be about 100,000, as is commonly supposed, the delegation of Virginia in the House of Representatives will be reduced from fifteen to twelve members.

The increase per cent. on the whole population of Virginia of all classes is 15. Increase of the whites in Eastern Virginia, where they are outnumbered by slaves, 9 per cent.—of the whites in Western Virginia, where they are eight to one of the slaves, 33 per cent. Increase of the slaves, 6 per cent. It is easy to see what is the drawback on Virginia. Had Eastern as few slaves as Western Virginia, her increase in population would bear some comparison with that of the latter.

The census of Maryland furnishes an equally striking illustration of the depopulating effects of slavery. The aggregate of the population are as follows:

Total white population, 416,835; do. free colored, 74,113; do. slaves, 99,955—total population in 1850, 590,903. White population in 1840, 317,717; do. free colored, 62,020; do. slaves, 99,955—total population, 479,702.

Total increase in ten years, 111,401. Increase in white population, 99,118; do. in free colored population, 12,093; do. in slaves, 190. The slaves in the city and county of Baltimore are so few as not to affect the population—total increase of six or seven thousand. The total increase of the white population of the State is 99,112, but this the city and county of Baltimore, the non-slaveholding portion of the State, have gained 70,432, or 66 per cent., leaving 18,680, or 8½ per cent. as the increase of the white population for the rest of the State. It will be observed that the free colored population has gained twelve thousand, while the slaves have increased only 190.

It is easy to see what is the result of this double movement—the increase of free colored people, and decrease of slaves.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Republican contains returns of the population of the State of Missouri with the exception of seven counties, which are reported or estimated, and the footings are as follows:

	Total.	Free.	Slaves.
1850	681,547	593,930	87,617
1840	383,702	325,462	58,240

Gain in ten years 297,845 268,468 29,377. The representative population of Missouri is 656,500, so she will probably be entitled to seven members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment. She has now but five. The increase of the free population has been 80 per cent. of the slaves, 50 per cent. The free population is gaining on the slave. St. Louis, in which there are scarcely any slaves, has increased from sixteen to ninety thousand. The rest of the State shows an increase therefore in the white population of about 180,000, or 66 per cent.

PROGRESS OF TRUTH IN THE SOUTH.

The Southern Press, a few days since, commenting upon Mr. Clay's speech at the Colonization Meeting, said that the Southern Press now fully understood that "the power, the property, and the existence of the Southern States rest upon the institution (slavery) as the foundation of all," and that Mr. Clay "had not kept pace with the great progress made by the Southern People—the result of more thorough investigation and a sounder philosophy than that of Jefferson, or his friends of the French revolutionary school, with whom the equality of men was the prevailing dogma." This grand result of Southern progress is that slavery is a moral, social, and political evil. Not yet ago, Mr. Governor Brown of Mississippi openly declared in the American Congress that "slavery is a social, political, and religious blessing—a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave."

We do not believe that these sentiments are entertained as sober convictions by the great majority of the Southern People. They are uttered in a defiant tone by politicians, acting under the excitement of a struggle involving great interests, or under the impression that, by taking extreme ground, they will secure the South against the progress of the anti-slavery opinion of the North. Our intercourse with Southern men leads us to the conclusion that the real sentiment of the South is very different from that proclaimed for effect by some of its politicians. It has not made so much "progress" as the Southern Press imagines. The doctrine that slavery is an evil, to be justified only on the plea of necessity, is still prevalent there, and is destined to work out its legitimate results despite the machinations of politicians and the false teachings of Doctors of Divinity. The Washington Union, bitter as it is in its denunciation of anti-slavery men, has never had the hardihood to attempt an argument for slavery on its merits, or a justification of the relation in the abstract. Even the Extremists of the South are not always willing that their zeal should be attributed to any special devotion to slavery. The "Old North State" contains the report of a speech delivered by the Hon. W. B. Shepard, in the Senate of North Carolina, last December. After discussing the subject of slavery, and the rights and duties of the South, Mr. Shepard said: "The anti-slavery opinion of the North. Our intercourse with Southern men leads us to the conclusion that the real sentiment of the South is very different from that proclaimed for effect by some of its politicians. It has not made so much 'progress' as the Southern Press imagines. 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He was employed in the consular office at St. Louis, and he wanted to grant to the States portions of the land for the benefit of poor people.

The bill to establish a board of education was subsequently reconsidered.

SERVANT CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Inquirer of Friday has the following:

A colored female, who was known as Mahala, but whose real name is "Fanny Williams," and who has six children, the youngest of whom is a girl named Mary, brought before United States Marshal, upon the charge of being guilty of stealing \$100 from the Philadelphia Savings Bank.

T. J. Parnell, of Worcester
and it is admitted by
he has been absent from his
children were born in this State,
daughter appears to be about 17
her husband is in custody of the
that he is the slave of another
another county, who will probably
now in this city.
resided in Kensington. She re-
were informed that her hus-
use in which sheltered. She has
the Union Methodist Church

her first child, and is apparently of age. There was no excitement, although some thirty or forty were present. At the suggestion of the doctor, for the woman, and R. C. Kane, the claimant, the hearing of the case was adjourned until the next day, to be held by Commissioner Ingraham at four o'clock, to afford D. P. Kane an opportunity to be present.

At four o'clock, Judge Kane issued a habeas corpus in the case of D. P. Kane, returning him to the custody of his mother.

The process to arrest the alleged
ed by Commissioner Ingraham,
he hands of the U. S. Marshal's
panied by Constable Agen. At
oman was surrounded by five of
ee of whom are mere infants.
ere brought into the room where
arge drops of perspiration stood

indicating the intense agony of sorrow. It was a piercing sight. Mr. McMurtrie, the claimant, answered to the habeas corpus, and was ordered that the case had been set down for trial until 4 o'clock, a. m., in court. He directed the claimant and his wife to the Court room, and he in attendance. He said that he could not tell now to be found. The court then adjourned till Friday afternoon. McMurtrie desired to know what were the powers under the Fugitive law, the habeas corpus suspended his claimant. He said he was new in these matters, but answered these questions. The court was directed, by Judge Kane, to the safe keeping and comfort of the claimant.

DEATH.

Anger, Medina county, Ohio, on
g. January 21st, Mrs DIANA M.
Gildson W. Tyler, aged 30 years.
afforded of preparation for her
was most consoling to sorrowing
the language of inspiration was
d, "Set thine house in order, for
and not live.

W. BALEM OF WILD CHERRY,
n of the *Lungs, Liver Complaints,*
n, *Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup,*
ugh, *Influenza, &c.*

and infallible remedy was discovered
n. Since that time it has, by the use
only, surely, and safely working its way
nition of quacks and counterfeits, until
and intrinsic excellence it has gained for
able popularity, and is now being used
from intelligent and unenlightened people.
to the other. The testimony of
has been relieved and cured by this valua-
one that it stands well ranked as a medi-
cine for the cure of diseases for which it is
the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balem of Wild
Cherry, by distinguished agents and all re-
spected physicians, in every city and town,
in medicine, in all large cities and towns,
throughout the United States, Canada, and the

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WASHINGTON, December 27, 1848.

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